



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Rogers, W. A. 2.	Seidel, L.	Tyndall, J.
Rosén, P. G.	Sestini, A.	Updegraff, Mrs. A. L.
Rosse, Lord	Siemens, Sir C. W.	Upton, W.
Rotch, A. L.	Skinner, A. N.	Valle, F.
Rowland, H. A.	Smith, H. L.	Van Hise, C. R.
Runge, C.	Snell, R.	Villardeau, L.
Runkle, J. D.	Spencer, H.	Violle, J.
Rutherford, L. M. 4.	Stackpole, W.	Vogel, H. C.
Sabine, E.	v. Steinheil, A. C.	Walker, S. C.
Salazar, L.	St. John, C. M.	Warner, H. H.
de Saussure, H. B.	Stockwell, J. N.	Warner, W. B.
Sawyer, E. F.	Stokes, G. G.	Waterman, R. W.
Schaeberle, J. M. 4.	Stone, O.	Watson, J. C.
Schiaparelli, J. V.	Struve, Otto. 2.	Weinek, L. 3.
Schorr, R.	Struve, W. 2.	Wesley, W. H.
Schott, C. A.	Swasey, A.	White, E. J.
Schulhoff, L.	Swift, J. F.	Wiedemann, E.
Schultz, H.	Swift, L.	Winlock, J.
Schumacher, R.	Sylvester, J. J.	Wislicenus, W. F.
Schumann, V.	Tacchini, P. 3.	Witkovsky, B.
Schur, W.	Tait, P. G.	Woeikof, A. J.
Schuster, A.	Taylor, I. M.	Wolf, C.
v. Schweiger - Lerchen-	Terby, F.	Wolf, Max
feld, A.	Tesla, N.	Wolf, R.
Scott, I.	Thome, J.	Wolfer, A.
Seares, F. H.	Tisserand, F. F.	Wolff, F. T.
Searle, A.	Todd, D. P. 2.	Wright, T.
Searle, G. M.	Todd, S. E.	Yarnall, M.
Secchi, Father A.	Trouvelot, L.	Young, C. A.
See, T. J. J.	Tucker, R. H. 2.	Zenger, C. V.
Seeliger, H.	Tycho Brahe.	Ziel, F. R.

LIGHT ABSORPTION AS A DETERMINING FACTOR IN THE
SELECTION OF THE SIZE OF THE OBJECTIVE FOR THE
GREAT REFRACTOR OF THE POTSDAM OBSERVATORY.

In the Transactions of the Royal Prussian Academy of Sciences, Professor VOGEL gives, under the above title, an interesting and important article on the methods and results of experiments made to determine the loss of light in refracting telescopes through absorption by the glass of the objective. The research was undertaken, as the title suggests, to determine the size of the lenses for the new Potsdam refractor, with the result that 80 *cm.* was adopted as the size of the objective. This lens is corrected for the actinic rays, and will be mounted with a guiding telescope of 50 *cm.* aperture, corrected for visual rays.

No abstract of this article is here attempted, as a translation of the entire paper may be found in the *Astrophysical Journal* for February, 1897.

It is of interest, however, to note that, according to Professor VOGEL'S tables, giving the intensity of the transmitted in terms of the incident light, as the thickness of the objective varies, the visual objective of the thirty-six-inch telescope of the Lick Observatory (thickness about $7\frac{1}{4}$ cm.) transmits about eighty-eight per cent. of the *visual* rays that fall upon it, if allowance is made for absorption only, and seventy-four per cent., allowing for absorption and reflection. When the photographic correcting lens is added, the thickness of the objective is approximately 12 cm., and the intensity of the transmitted *actinic* rays, in terms of the incident, is sixty per cent. when absorption alone is considered, and forty-nine per cent. when absorption and reflection are both taken into account.

R. G. AITKEN.

March 15, 1897.

AWARDS OF THE COMET-MEDAL OF THE ASTRONOMICAL
SOCIETY OF THE PACIFIC.

The DONOHUE Comet-Medal has been awarded as follows, since its foundation:

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. W. R. BROOKS, March 19, 1890. | 16. W. F. GALE, April 2, 1894. |
| 2. W. F. DENNING, July 23, 1890. | 17. J. M. SCHAEBERLE, April 16, 1893. |
| 3. J. COGGIA, July 18, 1890. | 18. E. D. SWIFT, November 20, 1894. |
| 4. R. SPITALER, November 16, 1890. | 19. L. SWIFT, August 20, 1895. |
| 5. T. ZONA, November 15, 1890. | 20. C. D. PERRINE, November 17, 1895. |
| 6. E. E. BARNARD, March 29, 1891. | 21. W. R. BROOKS, November 21, 1895. |
| 7. E. E. BARNARD, October 3, 1891. | 22. C. D. PERRINE, February 15, 1896. |
| 8. L. SWIFT, March 6, 1892. | 23. L. SWIFT, April 13, 1896. |
| 9. W. F. DENNING, March 18, 1892. | 24. W. E. SPERRA, August 31, 1896. |
| 10. W. R. BROOKS, August 28, 1892. | 25. E. GIACOBINI, September 4, 1896. |
| 11. E. E. BARNARD, October 12, 1892. | 26. C. D. PERRINE, November 2, 1896. |
| 12. E. HOLMES, November 6, 1892. | 27. C. D. PERRINE, December 8, 1896. |
| 13. W. R. BROOKS, November 19, 1892. | |
| 14. W. R. BROOKS, October 16, 1893. | |
| 15. W. F. DENNING, March 26, 1894. | |